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MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES, 200 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, NORTH 10,000.

Maine by Sixty Thousand.

In the State of Maine the Republican election for 1920 is a whole school of whales!

Measured by the September results of the past decade and more a fifteen thousand plurality, even with women voting this year, would have been big enough to be startling. Twenty thousand would have been huge, twenty-five thousand gigantic. Sixty thousand is colossal and terrific.

How complete and significant is this unprecedented victory of the Republican party may best be emphasized by simple comparison. Fourteen years ago its candidate for Governor was elected by 7,900. In 1908 the figure was 7,000. In 1910 the Democrats turned the tables and elected their candidate for Governor by 8,700. In 1912, with the Roosevelt and Taft campaigns splitting the Republican party, the Democrats lost the State for Governor by 3,300, but won it for Mr. Wilson by 2,600. Two years later the Democrats again elected their candidate for Governor by 3,100. Four years ago the State went Republican for Governor by 13,800 in September, but for President in November Mr. Hiram took it by only 5,388. Two years ago Maine once more was in the Republican column for Governor, but by only 5,000.

Among all those Maine election figures there is nothing either for Governor or for President to compare with the 60,000 of yesterday. There is nothing to be mentioned in the same breath with it. In the whole annals of the State there is nothing to match it. Even the Roosevelt plurality in 1904, when Parker was buried beneath 36,000, does not come within thousands of touching this prodigious State plurality. In the State of Maine, indeed, the Democratic party is pulverized. And at the same time is exploded the slanderous fiction that American mothers, wives and sweethearts will vote for the un-American League of Nations any more than American men will.

Discounting their assured defeat in the test election of yesterday, the Democrats in recent days have been declaring that it has not always been a fact that "as Maine goes so goes the country." As a bald statement this is true. Aside and apart from the three cornered Wilson-Roosevelt-Taft struggle in 1912 the Republicans, as we have seen, did carry Maine for Governor by more than 18,000 in September and did carry the State again for Hiram by more than 5,000 in November, yet they lost the national election by the narrow margin of California.

Yet it always has been true that a great Maine State sweep in September gives unfailingly a nation sweep in November. And this Maine victory of yesterday—this 60,000—is more than a sweep. It is more than a landslide; it is an avalanche.

By all the signs that are to be read in the political skies the State of Maine in this year of 1920 leads an overwhelming march of Republican voters from the East, North and West to a great and glorious national triumph.

America's Chemical Industry Is Self-Sustaining.

Before the Kaiser decided in 1914 to pulverize all obstructions to his ambitious dreams there existed in Berlin a group of innocently named companies whose titles usually bore some such reference as "Chemische Fabrik, Sodafabrik, Anilinfabrik, Kaliyndicat, and a multitude of others. Their business ostensibly was the manufacture and distribution of common products like dyes, acids, sodas, salts, tars, as well as the more complicated but no less familiar items of a pharmaceutical nature.

Very little attention was paid to the chemical industry by the world in general, and in no country outside of Germany, with the possible exception of France, was there a general appreciation that the manufacture of chemicals was anything but a sort of mysterious appanage of the textile industry or the drug trade, and hardly to be considered as a major enterprise. Germany, under such circumstances, remained serene and secure in her monopoly of the industry.

Fate or bad judgment impelled the

German to turn their chemical industry into a war weapon, demonstrating its military value to other nations and opening their eyes for the first time to its importance. The manufacture of high explosives was of course more or less a chemical process involving one section only of the chemical industry, and the enemies of Germany had rapidly built plants for the purpose until they were quite as well situated in this respect as the Germans. But this still left a large section of the German chemical plants unemployed. After some experimentation the gas shell and the gas cloud were evolved. This gave employment to the entire chemical industry in Germany, and the new weapon promised effective results.

Some Entente authorities declare that if Germany had quickly followed up her first gas attack, instead of pausing after the first trial and thus giving the Allies an interval in which to discover the secret of the new gas and not only to improve upon it for offensive purposes but devise protective measures against it, the Germans might have won the war before the end of 1915. But the introduction of the gas projectile and the gas cloud by Germany led the other nations into a new field of chemical exploration, and thus Germany hurt her own supremacy in the industry.

The Allied and Associated Powers did not abandon their chemical plants as soon as the war ended. They had learned a lesson in the importance of chemical knowledge and application in war which tore away the cloak of harmless innocence the German industry had worn before the war.

To all this the sequel comes in an announcement by the Department of Commerce that the American chemical industry is practically self-sustaining and that although this country has a right to purchase from the Reparations Commission certain chemical drugs impounded in Germany as well as some of the production of German manufacturers since the armistice, this right will not be exercised because a sufficient supply of these articles is now being made in the United States. This applies not only to the simple synthetic organics of commerce but likewise to all of the German patented products.

So passes another international myth—one which led the world to believe that the chemical industry was the province of supermen alone.

Primary Votes To-Day.

The primary system as it is flourishing or languishing is an unsuccessful in practice as it was alluring in theory. But it is the way nominations are now made and have to be made in this State, and at a time like this it behooves every enrolled voter not to neglect his duty in the primaries.

Enrolled Republicans should go to the primaries to-day and when they go they should know what nominees they want to choose and how to do it. They can get full and clear information from the district workers. This caution is especially necessary for Republicans because in New York city as a whole and particularly in Manhattan and The Bronx there are various Republican contests, important and unimportant, among the candidates.

It is laborious to dig through a long primary ticket, finding the right name of every candidate a voter wishes nominated and putting a cross mark opposite that name; but the primary voter must do this and must do it right. When there are nine candidates to be selected, as in the case of the Supreme Court of the First District—Manhattan and The Bronx—the primary voter must be sure not to vote for more than nine out of the twelve names on the Supreme Court list. If he wants to retain Judges who have served satisfactorily and if he wants also to act with the Republican party in the matter of the nominations of all candidates he must put his cross mark in the space opposite these particular names for the nine Supreme Court nominations to be made in the First District.

CHARLES L. GUY, JAMES O'MALLEY, LEONARD A. GIBBERICH, M. WARELY PLATKIN, JESSE WASSERVOGEL, JOHN FORD, MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, HENRY K. DAVIS and ROBERT MCC. MARSH.

In all other cases the primary voter must take the pains to mark his ballot correctly all through the ticket.

Cuba's Presidential Campaign.

After a strange series of unexpected developments the political stage in Cuba now appears to be definitely set for a Presidential election on Monday, November 1.

In order to give Americans an idea of what has really happened the Havana Post cites what would be an analogous case in our own Presidential campaign. "As the Post puts it, if the Democrats should reassemble their national convention and repudiate the Cox-Roosevelt ticket, nominating Senator Lodge for President with WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN as a running mate in retaliation for the treacherous action of the Republicans in stealing Woodrow Wilson to head their ticket, we should have in the United States a situation similar to the one now existing in Cuba.

The two leading parties in Cuba are the Conservatives and the Liberals, the usual lineup in Latin American countries. The Conservatives are now in control of the Government headed by President MENCAL. At their regular convention held in August General RAFAEL MONTECALVO was formally nominated as their candidate. In consequence of a later coalition between certain Liberal elements and the Conservative party MONTECALVO has now been repudiated and

Dr. ALFREDO ZAYAS proclaimed the Conservative nominee. The Liberals have chosen General JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ, a former President and the leader of two revolutions since independence was obtained. ZAYAS has always been a Liberal, a bitter opponent of the party that has nominated him. He was Vice-President in the Administration of his present rival for the executive post. He has an important personal following, and the price of his alliance with the Conservatives was nothing less than the Presidential nomination.

The Conservatives now being in control of the governmental machinery, it is pointed out that they will be able to manipulate the elections if they desire to do so. The Liberals of course are quite sure that frauds will be committed, and are agitating the question of sending a commission to Washington to ask the United States to supervise the elections so that the will of the majority may rule. The American Legation in Havana has announced that our policy will be one of non-intervention, but has hinted that our Government is very much interested in seeing that fair elections are held.

According to the Cuban Constitution the United States has a right to intervene if necessary to maintain peace and order throughout the island, as has already been done on two occasions. The November elections will be held under the provisions of the law framed by General CROMMOND, who was sent to Cuba for the purpose. This election will be the first real test of the law. An amendment was recently introduced to permit party coalitions. This change has been taken advantage of by the Conservatives in their alliance with the Liberal Zayistas.

Our Gold May Yet Prove Useful.

Some millions of American citizens who watch economic events must be deeply concerned over the sweeping change in world affairs in the last few months, already showing plainly enough that we are losing the splendid prize of world financial leadership. Confident predictions that America had permanently taken the place of world financial leader must still be fresh in the memory, and so too must the timely measures proposed by the nation's greatest bankers to clinch that leadership but which were repudiated at Washington because they interfered in some way with the predetermined programme of idealism.

Meanwhile we witness the steadily rising economic influence of Great Britain, whose forehanded actions since the armistice have placed her in the way of becoming a predominating world power such as she never dreamed of before the war.

Out of the mouth of a British subject, EDGAR CROMMOND, F. S. S., an authority well qualified to speak, comes this characterization of our attitude:

"America has adopted an extraordinary attitude toward her foreign debtors. She appears to regard Europe as hopelessly bankrupt. In 1914 America owed Europe \$2,000,000,000. It was not then suggested that the United States was a bankrupt country, and as a matter of fact Europe found it to her advantage to continue to lend these large sums to America until the war compelled her to call them in. To-day the position is reversed, and Europe owes America over \$2,000,000,000. America has got her own economic problems to contend with, but she is about to greatly aggravate the difficulties of her internal position by her want of vision and foresight in dealing with the economic troubles of Europe."

In that statement Mr. CROMMOND does not speculate about the moral duty or the elected task of uplifting the world which America, so say our prophetic dreamers, ought to be engaged in fulfilling, but he does show an understanding of the real, practical, bread and butter, dollars and cents problems of this country which are so inconsequential to our own appointed leaders at Washington. And Mr. CROMMOND does not stop there. He proceeds to show that Britain is going ahead regardless of the irrelevant twaddle which is diverting the attention of America:

"The British Empire is destined to fulfil a great part in this new economic era. We have restocked our shelves with raw materials and manufactured goods, and are now in position to supply a large part of the needs of the world. . . . The dominant characteristic of international trade in the next ten years will be the tremendous world demand for capital, and our internal financial policy should be framed with due regard to world conditions. Our great banks are already organized for their new task; our factories have been rebuilt and reequipped with labor saving machinery, and our productive capacity has been increased by at least 50 per cent. on the lines of standardization and massed production. . . . The liquid capital of the world is now distributed in centres which are unaccustomed to the exercise of their new powers. . . . London is slowly and surely reestablishing its position as the money centre of the world. . . ."

These are excerpts from a speech before the Institute of Bankers in London. Not a line about the obligations of the British Empire to save the rest of the world, no idealism, no nonsense; but a two hour address in which reams of figures show the productive capacity of all nations, and how it could be used for British purposes; suggestion after suggestion, telling British bankers and merchants how they can help England regain her

firm position; common sense from beginning to end, which recognizes that the best way to help out in the general task of reconstruction is for everybody to look out for No. 1.

When we contrast this with our own policy the result is humiliating. We insisted on no indemnities for ourselves, but large indemnities for others, at the Peace Conference. We closed our eyes while the German colonies were divided up and Turkey was parcelled out. We voted not present when anything but idealism was under consideration, and to-day we are in the happy position of a nation with no trading material in a diplomatic conference, powerless to enforce what we might conceive to be a proper programme, but still prating about imposing our will on a Europe which is smiling up its sleeve at us.

The United States had plenty of qualified agencies to safeguard the interests of the country and to claim any advantages that might justly fall to us as a result of the war. But the executive power that controlled these agencies could not possibly conceive of the time when America might need anything more tangible than a magic wand or a flow of rhetoric to strengthen her position.

Still, we may console ourselves on one point. Nearly every British steamship that arrives in this port brings a consignment of gold. A few months ago the Secretary of the Treasury read Europe a lecture, telling her that if she wanted our goods she would have to send us gold. We are receiving the gold because, as Mr. CROMMOND says, England thinks we do not know how to use it. This is a grave misjudgment. The fact is that our bankers, hampered by the interference of political mudslingers, are not allowed to make the proper use of it. There may be a sudden surprise in store for Europe a few months hence, for the signs are all in favor of a radical change that will again restore in America a policy of common sense. Then the gold will be manifestly useful.

A Woman District Commissioner.

Congress acts as a Board of Aldermen for the District of Columbia, its legislation for the District being put into effect by three Commissioners. Two of these, "who must have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment," are appointed from civil life by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The third has a different title, Engineer Commissioner, and is detailed to his duties by the President, who is required by law to make the selection "from among the Captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States."

Although all statutes affecting the District solely must be passed by Congress and signed by the President with all the formality of a law affecting every inhabitant of the nation, the District Commissioners really have powers larger than are usually conferred on strictly executive bodies. Congress has by statutes empowered the Commissioners "to make building and plumbing regulations; to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations as they may deem necessary for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons, and the protection of all property within the District."

It will thus be seen that Miss MARZ, Boardman, the first woman to be considered a District Commissioner, is to enter upon what has generally been considered as a man's job; to exercise one-third of the authority and power necessary wisely and safely to conduct the business of managing a municipal corporation, as the District is described by statute, having a population rapidly approaching the half million mark.

As a member of the executive committee of the American Red Cross Miss MARZ has displayed energy and ability in affairs which, while not related to municipal government, have been big, varied and exacting. Here is an interesting appointment, intended, it may be, as Mr. WILSON's recognition of a duty implied if not expressed by the bright new Nineteenth Amendment.

"The advice of Cardinal GIBSON to newly enfranchised women is characteristic of that conservative and practical sage. He was himself opposed for familiar reasons to woman suffrage, but now that women have the vote he urges them to use it not merely as a privilege but as a duty."

Telephone booths are at last to be put in subway stations. New York has waited seven years for this innovation. Now we shall see how badly it really wanted it.

The traditional blanket is not needed to cover the leaders in the American League race. A lady's kerchief would do.

Referred to Mr. Palmer.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Protection of the seals in our Alaskan waters has resulted in increase of their numbers to 800,000, according to the latest census. If the rate of our population included in the census had been saved from being systematically skinned the last four or five years we might have shown a rate of gain correspondingly large.

Strikes Soon Will Be Unpopular.

From the Chicago News.

As it is learned that more energy and effort are required to maintain a strike than are used in working, the popularity of these outbreaks begins to lessen.

Dodging the Issue.

We asked him "Are you wet or dry?" He loudly answered "DRY!"

We asked him "Are you dry or wet?" His sole response was "GUSH."

We asked him "Are you wet and dry?" He replied with "GUSH."

We asked him "Are you dry and wet?" He eloquently

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

The Plumb Plan and the Bonus as Issues at the Election.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: You published an editorial article some weeks ago rejoicing over the apparent demise of the Plumb Plan League. I can assure you that the Plumb Plan League, to which I am opposed and which is opposed to me, is very much alive and is as active and powerful as the Anti-Saloon League at the same age.

It is true that a majority of the voters of Congress, but its members will vote regardless of party label against every man, Republican or Democrat, who voted for the Each-Gummius railroad bill, and unless their activities are met with an adequate and intelligent organization I very much fear that their relations to the socialization of industry and the socialist party will be much the same as the relations of the Anti-Saloon League to prohibition and the Prohibition party.

The thing that has struck me most during this session of Congress is the absolute disregard by the politicians of both parties of the interests of the business man. The business community is politically impotent because it is politically indifferent. The average business man gives less attention to the record of Congress than he does to the qualifications of an office boy.

When any piece of legislation is discussed in Washington the attitude of the Representative is: What will labor think of this? What will the soldiers or the farmers think of it? But I have never heard anybody ask what the business man will think, because long experience has taught the politicians that the business man will do little thinking at all and will merely vote party labels.

When legislation favorable to business is advocated on the floor of the House you may know that the men advocating it are actuated by a spirit of public service and have nothing to hope for from the favor of business and nothing to fear from its disfavour.

Business is run by business principles and if we can get the vote of a particular group by a label, in the long run a label is all that class will get, because the character and record of the candidate will have to be so shaped as to please that less numerous class that considers character and record of more importance than party label.

Unless the American business man and property holder realizes that his vote for any public officer, from President down to dog catcher, is taken and must be taken for an endorsement or repudiation of the record of that particular man, the business man and property holder cannot expect to have his rights protected.

In the past Congress I was the only member from Manhattan Island who voted against the soldier bonus bill and one of two running for reelection who voted for the railroad bill. I did what I thought was right; it happened to be for the benefit of the business man, large and small, but from these same business men I can hope for no recognition or gratitude.

The entire bonus question is now in the hands of the electorate. It was passed in the House by a majority of about four to one, composed almost exclusively of men who were not voting their convictions on the bill but their convictions that a certain group of soldiers, although less numerous, was more intelligent politically than the business community. If this year the business men choose to support, regardless of party, those men who have served them, you will never hear the word bonus again, but if in the zeal for party label they are abandoned you will find the next Congress fastening a tax amounting to almost a billion dollars a year on the business community in addition to the present taxes.

As far as the railroad bill is concerned it is inconceivable that either party will have such a majority in Congress that it will not require help from the other side to get such a bill. It will be very difficult for business men to get such assistance if they show once more their utter unwillingness to support men who have risked their political career for the real good of the country.

HENRY C. PELL, Jr.

FOR THE DEAD.

Free Instruction in Lip Reading to Be Had in Public School 95.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The Board of Education announces that about four to six hundred deaf and dumb children will be admitted to Public School 95, at the corner of Amsterdam avenue and Ninety-third street, on Monday evening, September 13, at 7:30 o'clock. Miss Kathryn Newman, who organized the study of lip reading in this school, will again conduct the class in room 312.

All adults hard of hearing are urged to take advantage of this splendid opportunity to learn to read the lip sign. The Board of Education offers free of charge. They should apply at room 312 on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Deafness seems to be increasing to an alarming extent and the importance of this kind of instruction is apparent.

I. S. GOTTLIEB, Principal.

New York, September 13.

SANCHO PANZA.

Did Shakespeare Influence Cervantes in "Don Quixote"?

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I have never seen it referred to in any book, but it is not a fact that in the second part of "Don Quixote" Sancho Panza is made to talk exactly as do Shakespeare's fools?

Now, can Cervantes have known Shakespeare's plays, and if so, which were acted before the second part of "Don Quixote" was written (1614)? Sancho Panza is a wholly different character in this part from what he is in the first. A STUDENT OF HISTORY.

New York, September 13.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE TREES.

Are They Suffering From Fumes From New Jersey Factories?

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The trees of Riverside Drive show signs of serious disease if not impending death. All summer their condition has grown steadily worse and now, after a season of unusual moisture, their foliage is withering prematurely.

This alarming situation is undoubtedly due to the poisonous fumes to which these trees are subjected from the factories of the New Jersey shore. It is another reason why this nuisance should be abolished.

New York, September 13.

Conditions.

Knickers—The modern child goes to a part time school.

Booker—And has a part-time home.

JAIL FOR SPEEDERS.

Severer Penalty Proposed for Reckless Driving in City Streets.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It is time that the pedestrians of New York city awake to the pressing need of concerted action against the fast driving of automobiles in the city streets. Apparently the appalling yearly toll of maimed and killed children and adults as a result of the reckless driving cannot move the authorities to adopt effective measures for its prevention.

Countless incidents serve to illustrate the imperative need of remedial measures in the matter of traffic legislation and enforcement of regulations with an eye to the safety of the pedestrian rather than the protection of the motorist. There is one way to stop the offenses, and that is by limiting the speed in the city to such an extent that no driver can get away with having both his machine and himself under the proper degree of restraint. Then supplement this with jailing every motorist who is an offender; confinement in a prison cell, provided it is sufficiently prolonged, will induce such thinking and to overcome any desire for speed at the expense of others whose rights and privileges are more sacred. Such penalty would quickly relieve the mind of the drivers from any wish to repeat the offense.

On Tuesday a party comprising one woman and three men were crossing Fifty-seventh street on Sixth avenue when down the street came tearing at frightful speed a car containing several persons, loudly honking the horn all the way from Fifth avenue to Sixth street. The party on the street would have had ample time to cross had not the car speeded up merely to get ahead. The party barely escaped with their lives, although it was a huge joke to the motorists, who laughed at their discomfiture and indignation.

I saw two children killed outright by automobiles, but the drivers were never arrested. Time after time I have seen the driver, yet the drivers run the ramp with a devil may care attitude.

MARSHALL RISK.

New York, September 13.

Playgrounds for City Children.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The account of the killing of two children and the injuring of other children September 3 recalls to mind a very interesting and important story in your paper of a movement which resulted in getting the Mayor to arrange for playgrounds for children in this city.

Now is it not time to follow up this effort with more of the same sort? It may be argued that with the opening of school the need will be lessened; but this is not so; on the contrary, the lives of children in school, when they must play in the street, will be more endangered.

I hope the good work will be kept going ahead until there is ample play space for the safety of our growing generation.

A. LITTON.

TWO LINCOLNS.

The President as Depicted in Drinkwater's Play and Dixon's.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I read with considerable interest the criticism you printed of Mr. Dixon's play "A Man of the People." I note the critic's statement that "the treatment of Lincoln as an idealist with Mr. Dixon's portrayal of Lincoln as the practical politician."

It may be interesting to your readers to know that Mr. McClure in "Our Presidents and How We Make Them" says that he was intimately acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and in the campaign of 1864 he, McClure, then living in Pennsylvania, went to Washington and reported the possible loss of the party to Lincoln. Lincoln was in the city of Philadelphia at the time, whereupon Mr. Lincoln gave orders to furnish 5,000 Pennsylvania troops home in order to insure his election in Pennsylvania.

It is a historical fact, as shown by Mr. Lincoln's own letters, that he advanced money to a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860 when he was elected President. Of course this was intended to reflect upon the character of the Great Emancipator but simply to show that President Lincoln was extremely practical and while he had his head in the clouds his feet were always upon solid earth.

From my study of history I think Mr. Dixon's portrayal of Lincoln's character is certainly more realistic historically correct than Mr. Drinkwater's.

M. O.

New York, September 13.

SPARE ROOMS AVAILABLE.

Cooperation Which Would Help in Meeting the Need of Homes.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In a measure I have a solution to the housing situation in the city: I have a house of my own, and I am willing to let it to any family with small families have large apartments, and I asked some of them why they did not do their bit in relieving the conditions by renting a room or two. Their general reply was to the effect that they would gladly do so provided they could find congenial people to take their rooms. As there must be many such similarly situated, it would seem that here is a chance to do some good.

Let the slogan be "Rent your spare room."

I know that there are many small families in New York city with splendid apartments and all conveniences who would be glad to contribute their mite in this way, knowing that they would be doing good where needed.

JOHN H. MANNING, Jr.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., September 13.

UP THE MATTERHORN.

An English Girl's Opinion of Alpine Climbs in 1874.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your delightful article on the British Prime Minister and the ascent of the Matterhorn reminded me that when I made a visit to the foot of the Matterhorn in the summer of 1874 I met there an English girl by the name of Pigeon, who had made the ascent of the Matterhorn and had been climbing Monte Rosa, and she declared to the guests of the hotel that she would rather make the ascent of the Matterhorn every day than Monte Rosa once a week.

This was six years after Professor Tyndall's third ascent, but her name was Pigeon and she was perhaps anticipating the feats of modern aviation.

EDWARD Q. KEARNEY.

Monroeville, N. J., September 13.

Peripatetic.

Knickers—How will cooks register?

Booker—Under the new law as travelling salesman, I suppose.

WARDEBT POOLS TO STABILIZE FINANCE.

Many Plans Mooted for Consideration at League's Conference in Brussels.

TALK OF UNIVERSAL BANK.

International Loan Idea Is Revived—Also Would Readjust Exchange.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The League of Nations financial conference in Brussels will labor under the same difficulties as does the League of Nations itself in that it will either be the exponent of the mere pious wishes of the Powers or a financial supergovernment with unrestrained powers over the internal affairs of the subscribing States.

The League of Nations secretariat in London has just published all of the documents relating to the conference, including an elaborate, comprehensive and enlightening survey of financial, fiscal and economic conditions obtaining throughout almost the entire world, together with the agenda of the Brussels conference and the outlines of many plans suggested for the solution of the world's financial difficulties.